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who wrote to their legislators urging the reform legislation; (2) to the persistent work of the Fish and Game Commission; (3) to the cooperation of the Fish and Game Commission of Oregon; (4) to the cordial cooperation of the ablest and most enlightened of California's law-makers; (5) to the leaders of the national conservation campaign in New York City and Washington, D. C.; (6) to the far-sighted sportsmen who put real conservation above personal interest; and (7) to the unselfish devotion of some of the busiest of California's leaders, newspaper editors, officials of women's clubs, doctors, lawyers, ministers, university professors, and business men.

In conclusion, it may be said that while the laws on the statute books are good, still others are badly needed. But there must be something more than laws if the situation is to be permanently improved. A public sentiment more favorable to wild life protection must be awakened. This can only come through a broad education, which shall mean not only completer knowledge of the wild life and of the game laws, but also a greater willingness to abide by the laws when these are known and understood, and an increased respect for the authorities constituted to enforce them.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Harris Hawk in California.—I got a fine specimen of *Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi* on November 17, 1912, a male in full plumage. The bird when seen was perched on a telephone pole overlooking my neighbor's poultry yard, in Mission Valley, near San Diego. The lady shot it on suspicion, and sent it over to me. The skin is now in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History and is said to be the first recorded for San Diego County and the second for California.—HENRY GREY.

An Unusual Nest of the Sora Rail.—On June 18, 1912, I collected a set of eggs of the Sora Rail (*Porzana carolina*) that numbered eighteen. This nest was located in a marsh near Chouteau, Montana. It was first found on June 14, at which time it contained but thirteen visible eggs. Having failed to get a successful photograph of this nest when it was first found, I visited it again on the 18th, when finding the visible number of eggs increased to seventeen I decided to collect it. After I had photographed it and removed it I found the eighteenth egg, embedded in the nest material in the bottom of the nest. In the accompanying photograph but fifteen eggs are visible, the others being in a lower layer.



Fig. 39. NEST AND EIGHTEEN EGGS OF THE SORA RAIL; PHOTOGRAPHED JUNE 18, 1912, NEAR CHOUTEAU, MONTANA

It is probable, from the number of eggs found on the different dates, that the eggs were laid daily, and that the last one had been laid the morning of the 18th. Had it been possible it would have been interesting to have left the nest for another visit to see whether the bird would have laid more, but I had no opportunity to visit it again. The eggs were all the way from fresh to advanced in incubation. From appearances, some of them would have hatched in a few days more. The nest was placed in thick rushes, supported by them, and roughly arched over by drawing the tops of the ones surrounding the nest together. It

was built of dead rushes, and the bottom of it rested in the water, which at that place in the marsh was about six inches deep.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.

Early Nesting of the Band-tailed Pigeon.—As supplementing the nesting notes on the Band-tailed Pigeon in *THE CONDOR* for January, 1913, the following notes from one of my old note-books may be of interest.

March 6, 1877, Laguna Mountains, twenty miles north of Campo, San Diego County, California: *Columba fasciata*; one egg; parent flew from nest, and from tree to tree, fluttering its wings while perched, evidently to lead me away. Bird shot and preserved; on dissection, proved to be a male. Egg near hatching. Nest very slight and flat, composed of oak twigs, placed on a small branch against a larger branch of a deciduous oak, then bare of leaves, about eight feet from the ground, in a forest of mixed oak and pine, at about 5,500 feet altitude. No other pigeon seen.

This is the nest alluded to on page 124 of Bendire's *Life Histories of North American Birds*. The context implies that this nest was found in Arizona but this was a mistake.

I have seen no Band-tailed Pigeons in San Diego County now for two or three years.—FRANK STEPHENS.

Some Rare Transients of the Corral de Quati Ranch.—The Corral de Quati Ranch is in Santa Barbara County, California. It lies in the southern foothills of the San Rafael Mountains, and is a mile or so north of Los Olivos. These observations were taken with an opera glass, along the Alamo Pintado Creek.

On March 1, 1907, I discovered in a sycamore on the creek's edge a company of nine Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) sitting in a row on a bare twig. They were fluffed up like birds in a picture of winter—soft grey birds, soft grey twig, soft grey sky. At times they flew into the mistletoe, eating the berries, and clinging gracefully like titmice. Their note was a soft "see-see."

On April 27, 1909, a flock of Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) had been with us in the same white oak tree for a week, busily investigating moss and bark and leaves. Their notes were a wheezy "scree-ee-ee", and much low twittering somewhat after the manner of the Arkansas Goldfinch, which they resembled.

About May 11, 1912, I found a small number of Western Blue Grosbeaks (*Guiraca caerulea lazula*), male and female, about the pigpens. These birds remained several days and appeared to be picking up the grain where the pigs were fed. The males' coats were particularly striking, the chestnut bars of the wings being in sharp relief against the prevalent blue of the body. The males were more timid than the females, this cautiousness being made necessary, no doubt, because of their more noticeable coloring.—VIRGINIA FAUNTLEROY FOX.

American Egret in San Diego County.—Noticing some reports regarding the Egret (*Herodias egretta*) still surviving I might say that I saw on October 13, 1912, at least twelve at one time, and on October 15 there were nine. Again on November 28, 1912, I saw five, and on December 25 I saw over twenty all in a bunch.

All these birds were on the south end of San Diego Bay near the salt works. On previous years I never saw more than four at any one time on the Bay in that district; and but a single individual was to be seen once in a while at the north end of the Bay or on Mission Bay.—HENRY GREY.

Anna Hummer in Ferndale, Humboldt County, California.—From October 15 to about the middle of November I was interested to note the almost daily appearance in my garden of an adult male Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*). He came many times to a fuchsia within four feet of my post of observation, and hovered fearlessly over the bright flowers.

Late in October, a neighbor living in the next block asked me to name a green and gray hummingbird larger than the "red one" (Rufous), with throat of magenta, which was then visiting her garden frequently. Her description would seem to confirm my observation.

I have known *Calypte anna* intimately for twenty-five years, in southern California, so there was no possibility of mistaken identification.—CHARLOTTE M. WILDER.

Western Goshawk in California.—I see very little or no mention of the Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus striatulus*) in published lists appearing in *THE CONDOR* from time to time. I might say that I got a fine specimen, a female in full plumage, on January 6, 1907, at North Palo Alto, San Mateo County.

In October, 1900, at West Rialto, in San Bernardino County, I saw another but could not get a shot at it. It was trying to catch doves feeding on the weed seeds, but failed, on the two trips it made to the place while I was there. It was very wild, and I could not get within a hundred yards of it.—HENRY GREY.